

CHIEF FRENCH RABBIS ASK CLEMENCY; MESSAGE SUPPRESSED, LIKE POPE'S

By HARRY RAYMOND

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The office of the Chief Rabbinate of the Republic of France communicated Jan. 2 with former President Truman urging clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was revealed here today. But the Chief Rabbinate, according to the plea.

Justice.

Rev. Williamson said his group consulted with Kenneth Harvey, assistant pardons attorney.

"We placed information before Mr. Harvey to the effect that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case had been advised that the office of the Chief Rabbinate of France, which

represents all registered orthodox, conservative and reformed rabbis of France, had communicated with President Truman on Jan. 2, 1953, urging clemency on humanitarian and religious grounds," said Rev. Williamson.

He said the group informed Harvey the chief rabbinate had received no acknowledgement of the plea.

Nobody in official circles seems to know what happened to the appeal of the French-Jewish religious leaders.

The disclosure recalled the Justice Department's suppression of the December statement by Pope Pius XII on clemency in the Rosenberg case. A second plea by the Pope was made public by the Vatican itself after President Eisenhower had denied clemency. The Vatican communication exposed the Justice Department as giving

a casual brushoff to the request to the spiritual leader of millions of people throughout the world.

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2 AFL, CIO Marine Unions in Unity Plan

The CIO's Maritime Engineers Beneficial Association and the AFL's Masters, Mates and Pilots recently entered into an agreement for close collaboration, including joint meetings of the national committees at least semi-annually, to promote the mutual interests of their members.

The action, made known through the News Letter of the MEBA's New York Port Local 33, is the first such step towards unity in the very much divided maritime labor movement.

The two unions have been negotiating for some months on a possibility of merging into one union of deck and engine officers. A proposal of the MM & P that MEBA take a charter as a division of the AFL union has not been satisfactory to MEBA, but efforts continue for a merger. The joint meeting decided to seek "clear and unincumbered charter rights" for a united union from either the AFL or the CIO.

The joint meeting of the executive boards of the two unions, held in Washington Jan. 20, unanimously agreed on a resolution which declared that the two organizations while maintaining their respective affiliations "for the time being."

- Hold joint meetings of the executive "at least semi-annually."
- Attempt to "secure common expiration dates" of agreements.
- Correlate the formulation of basic contract and collective bargaining agreement on a national and local level.
- Render mutual aid and assistance in economic actions and contract enforcement on a national and local level.
- Formulate policy jointly in or-
- Explore the possibility of panies on a national and local level.
- Explore the possibility of joint administration of welfare and pension plans.
- Jointly formulate and press for federal, state and municipal legislative matters concerning both crafts.
- Call frequent meetings on a port level between MEBA and MM & P officials over mutual problems and if necessary joint meeting of the membership when said officials feel the necessity for such action.

UN Arab-Asia Bloc Backs Move to Invite N. Korea

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 25.—The Arab-Asian bloc voted today in the United Nations General Assembly to back the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union to invite representatives of North Korea to the UN debate on the Korean war. The proposal received 16 votes in all, while the United States mobilized 35 votes to defeat the motion. Six nations abstained. These were Israel, Guatemala, Lebanon, Chile, Bolivia, and Argentina.

A vote last year on a similar Soviet motion totaled 38 against, 12 in favor.

The first day's debate in the First (Political) Committee Assembly saw the Soviet Union's Andrei Vishinsky demolish the oratory of Sir Percy Spender (Australia), Sir Gladwyn Jebb (United Kingdom), and Dr. Victor Andres Belaunbe (Peru). To Sir Percy Vishinsky pointedly replied:

"What is the purpose of my motion? What am I asking for? Not for dollars, surely. I do not need dollars; acceptance of dollars has results far worse than propa-

ganda." But dollars—neither logic, nor a will for peace—determined the 35 to 11 vote. Unheeded went the logic of Poland's Stanislaw Skrzewski, Czechoslovakia's Václav David, Byelorussia's Kuzma Kisilev, the Ukraine's A. M. Baranovskii. Heeded was the illogical fledgling UN speech of President Eisenhower's chief delegate, the

burly Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. As in a chess game, Lodge, in his debut, had the opening move and came with the first pawn, Dr. Carlos Echeverri-Cortes of Colombia, whose government two weeks ago adopted a Mussolini-type "constitution" (the corporate state).

Next came the second pawn, (Continued on Page 6)

Eisenhower Hedges On Meeting with Stalin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Eisenhower said today that he would be willing to meet with Soviet Premier Stalin—if he thought it would do any good. Eisenhower's

comment came in response to a question at his news conference and was made two months after Stalin's Christmas Eve offer to meet with Eisenhower in an effort to negotiate a cease-fire in Korea and other outstanding issues.

The President, however, said nothing about a cease-fire. When a reporter asked the question about meeting Stalin, Eisenhower paused for a moment. He then said he would meet any world leader if he thought anything could be accomplished by it and if such a meeting would be in keeping with what the American people expected of the Chief Executive.

He also said he would not undertake any such conference without the full knowledge of other countries. He said he would not commit himself to any specific place but that he would be willing to go halfway to meet anybody if he thought it would do any good.

When apprised of the President's statements, observers here picked up two things as significant: 1. That Eisenhower felt he could not reject outright Stalin's offer and was compelled to hedge. They felt this was because of the over-

Price Controls Taken Off Most Grocery Products

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Price controls were removed today from cigarettes, cereals, tea and most other grocery products, copper, aluminum, and some steel products. Price Stabilizer Joseph Freehill predicted price increases of at least a cent a pick on cigarettes, about two cents a pound on rice and at least three cents a pound on copper.

He estimated today's order would leave about 11 percent of the items on the government's cost-of-living index still under full price controls.

In New York, Kennecott Copper Corp., the nation's largest producer of copper, immediately raised its price for domestic copper by three cents a pound.

This was the fourth price de-control action. Previously a large number of other items, including meat and furniture, were decontrolled.

Grocery products decontrolled today included jams, flour, cereals,

macaroni and spaghetti, rice, packaged cookies and crackers, candy, chocolate and other cocoa products, baking powder, corn syrup, flavoring extracts and syrups, tea, soup, vinegar, mustard and table salt.

Soco-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., announced yesterday it would raise its wholesale prices of gasoline in New York State and New England an average of a half cent a gallon, effective today.

Two major cigarette companies—American Tobacco Co. and R. J. Tobacco Co.—announced yesterday price increases in cigarettes amounting to a cent a pack following the lifting of price controls.

Manhattan Gets B'klyn Circulation Challenge

Leaders of the Freedom of the Press Committee in Brooklyn yesterday challenged the Manhattan Committee to competition in the Worker's 1953 circulation campaign. The challenge was promptly accepted.

It is understood that the basis of the competition would be in relation to goals for subscriptions and bundles.

Last year, the contest between the two groups was a feature of New York's campaign. Manhattanites won by a narrow margin.

The Brooklyn Worker subscription goal is 4,000, with 500 for the Daily Worker. Manhattanites are shooting for 3,800 Workers and 200 for the daily paper.

Bundle order goals are 1,000 for

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LABOR AND THE 'SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM' SMEAR (2)

CIO-AFL Heads Should Examine Own House

By GEORGE MORRIS
(Second of a Series)

PEOPLE in the leadership of the AFL and CIO should be the last to raise the slanderous cry of anti-Semitism against the USSR and the Peoples Democracies. Their own skirts are not clean and their object in raising the cry is suspect on several grounds.

We are reminded, for example, how the International Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers has been at odds with AFL leadership. The union didn't even send delegates to the AFL convention and has drastically cut its per capita payments, because an understanding that Hugo Ernst, would fill a vacancy in the AFL council was violated. Ernst, president of the 400,000-member union is Jewish. Ernst frankly charged that although there have been several vacancies, his faith was the obstacle to an AFL vice-presidency, held by his late predecessor.

David Dubinsky, the only Jew on the AFL council, has always maintained silence on this charge of Ernst. But it is no secret, and it is often mentioned that for some people in the AFL's upper circle even one Jew is "too much." And this notwithstanding the fact that the AFL was founded by Samuel Gompers, a Jew.

It would seem that the AFL leaders ought to look a little closer home before they look for anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union.

JAMES B. CAREY, who holds the office of secretary-treasurer of the CIO, said on Jan. 28, 1950, before the All-American conference of a score of national organizations:

"In the last war we joined with the Communists to fight the fascists; in another we will join with the fascists to defeat the Communists."

When a scandal developed over this statement Carey not only defended, but justified it, AND THE CIO DID NOTHING ABOUT IT.

This statement of Carey must be understood within the context of the time it was made. The Truman administration had stepped up its policy of building a West German army with the help of Hitler's generals, notably Guderian. Also, the Truman administration began its overtures to General Franco of fascist Spain.

These steps provoked a cry of protests, especially from the Jewish groups in the labor movement, because they were sensitive to the implications of the move. Carey was obviously trying to whip labor into line for the Truman policy and spoke more frankly than others.

WE ARE ALSO reminded of a talk at a University of Chicago seminar by Kermit Eby, former educational director of the CIO who left that post to teach in that university. Eby, who is not Jewish, complained of the oppressive anti-Semitic atmosphere he found in some upper CIO circles. Nor have we forgotten several anti-Semitic cartoons, depicting Communists in the manner of a Streicher-type caricature of a Jew, that appeared in that period in CIO News and Carey's own IUE News.

It would appear that the CIO, too, ought to look a little closer home before it looks beyond our borders.

As for the outlook of the Jew-Labor Committee which is allied so closely with the AFL and CIO top group, its position was well expressed just a week after Pearl Harbor, when one of its

leading lights, Nathan Chanin, wrote, in his magazine, The Friend:

"The last shot has not yet been fired from free America—and from that shot the Stalin regime, too, will be shot to pieces."

This, remember, was written in the week when the Hitler peril was at its greatest, and when, as Chanin well knew, only the Red Army stood in the way of an invasion of the U. S., and possible conquest by Hitler's and the Mikado's might. Obviously Chanin, and those of the JLC for whom he spoke, were much more fearful of the "red danger" than of the anti-Semitic regime that cremated 6,000,000 Jews.

Nor can we overlook the type of alliances these people in the AFL, CIO and the JLC have made in their efforts to build an anti-Soviet front. It is a well known fact—known especially to America's Jewish people who came from East Europe's lands—what happened to the anti-Semites when those countries took the socialist path. And what countries were more notorious for their anti-Semitism outside of Germany than Czarist Russia, and old Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Baltic countries? The anti-Semitic elements, ousted from power, fled for their very lives as is well known. They were washed up on our shores and emerged as "democratic" committees to "free" their lands—meaning to "free" them for the anti-Semites, of course.

Thanks to skillful American publicity—with the help of many AFL and CIO leaders and the JLC these scoundrels were provided with a "democratic" make-up. They parade as "lecturers" before tea clubs on the "sad" plight of the lands from which they fled. An assortment of these characters even took over the convention of the AFL for a whole day last September.

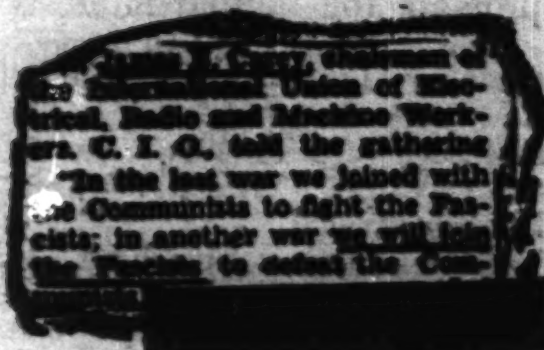
The slogan of certain labor leaders is: "Unite with the devil if it is to fight the USSR." We now have the strange spectacle of these labor leaders joining with the worst anti-Semites the eastern countries ever knew, and together weeping buckets of tears over non-existent anti-Semitism elsewhere.

IN THEIR resolutions (the CIO's resolution says "anti-Semitism" in the lands of socialism is even "worse" than that of Hitler Germany) these labor leaders furnish not the slightest evidence. They merely cite the fact that among those arrested in Prague were men identified with the Zionist movement and Israel. It is inconceivable, so they pretend to believe, that the Zionist movement can shelter spies. Why not? Is the Zionist movement less likely to be used for that sort of work through "Project X" than, let's say, the American trade union officialdom? If you think I am exaggerating, let me cite an editorial of the late William Green in the April, 1950, issue of the American Federationist—two months BEFORE Korea broke out.

Green openly called for help to "underground" movements in the East European countries and China and aid from certain groups for espionage work in these lands. And he went on:

"But this is not enough. All organized groups of democratic citizens in this and other countries should band together to aid the underground forces..."

"We have many citizens who are familiar with foreign countries and can serve our nation... by helping to organize and maintain resistance in the na-



WHERE ANTI-SEMITISM REALLY EXISTS

THE STREICHER-TYPE anti-Semitic caricature of a Jew first appeared in CIO News Sept. 29, 1949 (top left). It was displayed as editorial page cartoon when a drive was under way to expel progressive unions on charges of communism. In the Jan. 23, 1950, IUE News, organ of Carey's own union (lower left), the cartoon is elaborated (bearded face, etc.). In the week of Feb. 20, 1950, both CIO News (upper right) and IUE News (lower right) ran the cartoons of the same type of slanderous caricature. At the bottom on the right is a reproduction of one of the news accounts of Carey's speech on "joining the fascists" made on Jan. 28, 1950, before the All-American Conference to Combat Communism, as it appeared in the Herald Tribune.

tions grabbed by Stalin. These resistance groups would provide the best "possible intelligence" sources to guide all our efforts in the cold war. This is one contribution all groups and all exiles can make. . . .

Whatever else may be said of Green, he said plainly what he meant. On other occasions, he boasted of the AFL's help to Chiang Kai-shek's underground. It, in pursuance of this policy under the direction of

European AFL agents like Irving Brown, some agent of the AFL, is caught and tried as a spy, will the AFL scream "Labor is oppressed" in the Socialist lands?

(Continued Tomorrow)

Bosses in Midwest Steel, Machinery Plants Get Tough on Pay, Speedup

By CHARLES HAYNES

CHICAGO, Feb. 25 (FP).—The Chicago Tribune Feb. 16 put it this way: FIRMS EXPECT BENEFITS FROM COP VICTORY.

These great expectations, from the corporations' viewpoint, are for bigger and more profitable war orders, more tax concessions and tougher anti-labor laws.

But firms in this area are not waiting. They are already putting into effect a program of disciplinary crackdowns, intensified speedup, crew-cutting and wage-chisel-ing.

At the Inland Steel Co. plant in East Chicago, the steelworkers see this as the explanation for the company's tough policy which led recently to a five-day strike. Peter Calacci, grievance committee chairman of Inland Local 1010, United Steelworkers (CIO), sized it up this way:

"The change in administration in Washington has brought with it a group of people who are not friendly to labor. The companies are trying to do now what they couldn't do under Truman."

At the farm equipment plants here, both the Farm Equipment Council, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, and United Auto Workers (CIO) are caught in a new rate-cutting squeeze. Under a system of so-called new rate standards, workers at the West Pullman plant of International

Harvester Co. have taken pay cuts amounting to as much as 35¢ an hour. Packinghouse workers at Wilson & Co. here have also reported "tough sledding" with the entrance of the solidly big business administration in Washington.

The general trends reported by a survey of the plants here show the following:

Greater company resistance on grievances; more disciplinary fines, suspensions and firings; widespread retiming of jobs, rewriting of piecework rates and incentive plans, with the revision of wages generally downward; and deliberate violations of seniority.

Harry Chew Still in Jail Despite High Court Ruling

Harry Chew is still held by the Justice Department on Ellis Island, despite a U. S. Supreme Court ruling that his two-year detention was illegal, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Chew, born in China, has been held on Ellis Island since March 1952, when he returned as a seaman and was excluded by the Justice Department from entering the United States on the basis of "confidential information."

The U. S. Supreme Court on

George Brickhill, a grievor for Steel Local 65 in the U. S. Steel Corp. plant in South Chicago, gave this picture of how President Eisenhower's "big deal" with the corporations is affecting conditions in the plants:

"Talk back to your boss when he is wrong, file a grievance against some contract violation and see what happens. Discipline handed out with abandon. Time off also. Of course, they won't admit the disciplines are the result of your challenging their power as bosses. They get you on some simple rule violation. This is happening in many departments of the mill today."

Feb. 9, ruled the Justice Department had excluded him illegally.

Now, three weeks after that ruling, the Justice Department persists in refusing his release and Ira Colletta, counsel for Chew, is being given a legal runaround. Colletta has instituted court action against the Justice Department to force them to comply with the Supreme Court edict.

Chew, married to an American citizen, was screened by the Coast Guard twice, yet when he sailed aboard a U. S. ship, the "confidential information" charge was lodged upon his return.

HOUSING CONFERENCE URGES UNIONS TO AID RENT FIGHT

The people of New York City are looking to labor to head off the rent rise threat, the Conference on Housing Today and Tomorrow declared in printed letters mailed yesterday and Tuesday to 1,000 CIO, AFL and independent local and labor leaders of the city.

The letter, signed by the Rev. Herminio L. Perez, chairman, urged labor representation in the Albany rent-control lobby next Tuesday.

The call for union participation with tenants, civic and church organizations in the mass lobby followed by a few days a meeting of the New York State CIO Executive Board and other CIO leaders here on rent control. The meeting called on the state CIO council and all of its affiliates to "join with other groups sincerely concerned with the public welfare" in demanding extension of rent controls in their present form for at least two years.

The CIO, AFL and independent unions have alerted their locals throughout the state to act on the rent-rise threat.

The unions were informed in the Conference letter that in every New York community people were acting on rent control, and that churches and civic organizations were speaking out.

The rent-control special train will depart from the upper level, Grand Central Station, at 7:45 a.m. Tuesday. The train reaches New York on return trip at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at the train gate or through the Conference, 600 W. 114th St. (Phone MO 2-6975).

Meanwhile the Conference announced that Mrs. Constance Hayworth, executive secretary, will address a membership meeting of Furniture Workers Bedding Local 140, CIO, tonight at 18 Astor Place. Frank Wagner, secretary-treasurer of the local, is among individual sponsors of the conference.

Many union locals sent delegates from shops on the first mass rent control lobby sponsored by the housing conference on Feb. 3. On that day a large group of CIO local delegates, many from upstate, attempted to buttonhole legislators, and competed with landlords for seats at the Temporary State Rent Commission hearings.

The conference letter made it clear even larger representation from unions is needed.

Clifford McAvoy, legislative director of United Electrical Workers for Districts 3 and 4, has called on all locals, upstate as well as in New York City, to participate in the mass lobby Tuesday.

Among the community actions cited by the Conference yesterday was the obtaining of 10,000 signatures to petitions to Gov.

Sees High Court Test of Bill on Tidelands Oil

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM) today raised the possibility of a new fight in the U. S. Supreme Court over proposed legislation to give coastal states title to offshore lands. Anderson told the Senate Interior Committee that if Congress passes such legislation, the Supreme Court may be asked to declare it unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court held in a 1947 test case, involving California's offshore lands, that the federal government has "paramount rights" to the oil deposits.

The high court reiterated the same principles in 1950.

An attempt by Congress to "delegate or to abdicate its responsibility over the so-called tidelands might be the same as delegating to the states power to declare war, Anderson said.

Dewey demanding continued rent controls.

A "squeeze play" to prevent a public hearing on a rent increase bill in Albany was charged yesterday by Arthur Schutner, ALP state executive secretary.

"Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, said Schutner, 'has just ruled that all Assembly committee hearings must be concluded on or before March 10.'

"Obligingly enough, D. Mallory Stephens, chairman of the Temporary State Rent Commission, is delaying formal submission of the commission's proposal bill until a few days before this deadline. The Assembly committee will then plead there is insufficient time for a public hearing.

Schutner called on Speaker Heck to "extend the time for committee hearings to permit a public hearing.

The ALP has submitted to the office of Governor Dewey's counsel: a petition signed by tenants throughout New York City opposing a rent increase.

Press reports that an agreement to boost rents by 15 percent and decontrol vacant apartments had been made by Republican legislators meeting with Gov. Dewey are causing "grave concern among New York City tenants," Miss Muriel Hart, of the Harlem Tenant Council, and Mrs. Estelle Quin, of the Manhattan Tenant Council, said yesterday.

"They scored 'landlords' representatives in the State Legislature' who instead of eliminating the so-called voluntary 15 percent increase are talking of bringing 'in-line' tenants who have refused to pay the 15 percent hike.

Indian Tells of Talk with Stalin; Soviets Still Seek Korea Peace

"Moscow is prepared to cooperate in a new diplomatic effort to end the Korean war," the New York Times reported yesterday in a story from its Moscow correspondent, Harrison Salisbury. Salisbury's story was in a form of an interview with India's Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu who had recently conferred with Soviet Premier Stalin. The statement on Korea was attributed to Dr. Kitchlu.

Excerpts from the story in yesterday's Times follow:

Before leaving Moscow, Dr. Kitchlu, in an interview with this correspondent, summarized impressions that he said he had received and the conclusions that he was taking to India with him.

"I have obtained answers to all the questions which were in my mind," he declared.

Dr. Kitchlu emphasized that he did not feel at liberty to quote directly the opinions expressed to him by Mr. Stalin, but he made plain that he was under no constraint in advancing his "personal impressions."

He cast these "impressions" in the following general terms:

The people of the United States and the American nation have made a great contribution to world development. Though the American Revolution occurred long ago it still offers inspiration to peoples striving for freedom. No one has any quarrel with the American people, and that is true both in Asia and in the Soviet. The Americans are a fine people, but the U. S. government is another matter.

For a long time the United States followed a policy of so-called isolation and its influence in world affairs, generally speaking, was good, but participation in two World Wars has given U. S. capitalists a taste of the profits that can be made in war. It is this desire for profits that flies at the root

City's Attorney Defends Killer-Cop from 'Hysteria'

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Exposures of the deal protecting police brutality has evoked a strange statement from the City's Assistant Corporation Counsel, Harold L. Corwin, in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. Corwin is defending Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, who shot and killed Henry

Pittsburgh Smith Act Trial Put Off 2 Days

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Illness of Ben Careathers, Steve Nelson's co-defendant brought the postponement of the Pittsburgh Smith trial yesterday for two days. Careathers, an outstanding Negro leader, is undergoing a medical examination in Mercy Hospital to determine his ability to stand trial. He has been in ill health for months.

Defense motions to disqualify the jury panel as biased and hand-picked will be heard by Judge Marsh tomorrow. The judge will then begin picking a jury from the panel on Friday if he rejects the defense motions and if he insists that Careathers must go on trial now.

Plan Check of Senate Employees' 'Loyalty'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Rules Committee today approved a proposal by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev) to require an FBI "loyalty" check of all Senate employees.

Northwest Lumber Moguls Refuse Pay Hike

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 22.—With no wage freeze regulations to hide behind, the major employers in the Northwest lumber industry have taken off the kid gloves with a flat rejection of union demands for a wage boost and a shorter work day.

The rejection has been given to the regional negotiating committee of the CIO International Woodworkers of America, which presented the joint demands on behalf of its membership in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Northern California.

An employer spokesman said that the IWA's 1953 bargaining program is "fantastic." All major employers have taken that position except Weyerhaeuser, which has as yet no meeting with the union committee.

The IWA is seeking 22½ cents an hour across the board, a six-hour day and improvements in paid vacations and holidays. The AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers has not announced its regional bargaining program.

Fields, a Negro father of four on May 26, 1951. Fields' widow, Mrs. Alberta Fields, is suing Applebaum and the city for \$250,000 in damages for her husband's wanton killing.

As the jury was about to be picked, Corwin entered a request for a postponement on the grounds that newspaper reports of police brutality and federal-city collusion to protect it had created an atmosphere of "hysteria" which would prevent the city and killer-cop from having a fair trial.

Startled by the fantastic claim, Mrs. Fields' lawyer, William Poddell pointed out that the city, by permitting police brutality, and Applebaum, by killing Fields, had created whatever "hysteria" there was. How could they ask to be relieved of the consequences of their own acts?

Justice James S. Brown is expected to rule today on Corwin's motion to put the trial over to June. If Justice Brown rules against Corwin's "hysteria" plea, the trial will begin today or tomorrow.

Peace Crusade Policy Meeting March 14-15

The American Peace Crusade announced yesterday that a National Policy meeting will be held in Chicago March 14 and 15, to be attended by the sponsors and National Committee members of the Crusade, as well as local peace leaders.

In announcing the meeting, the co-directors of the Crusade, Thomas Richardson and Willard Uphaus, said:

"Grave concern in the most varied circles here and abroad has been expressed about the course which the Eisenhower Administration seems to be setting for the nation. Instead of a speedy end to the killing in Korea, there arises the danger of spreading war in Asia due to such actions as the order to the Seventh Fleet encouraging attacks on the Chinese mainland. . . . From Florida to California, from New Orleans to Minneapolis, plans are being made in local peace centers for participation in the Chicago meeting."

Voters' League Of Coast AFL Launches Drive

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 25.—A Negro candidate has entered the race for Oakland city council in the April election.

Festadis B. (Bob) Aperson, warehouse superintendent for an Oakland furniture store, has filed his intention to run and is circulating his nominating petitions.

Aperson, who lives at 3826 Market St., is running in District 2, embracing north central Oakland. Oakland council candidates must file from the districts in which they live, but are elected at large.

Aperson is past exalted ruler of the Negro Elks.

The district seat is being vacated by the retirement of Councilman Frank J. Yonell.

Aperson is one of 15 persons who so far have indicated intention to run in the election to be held April 21. Registration closes tomorrow.



CHOU EN-LAI

Peking Radio Urges UN Condemn Germ War

TOKYO, Feb. 25.—A demand that the United Nations General Assembly condemn germ warfare by the U. S. Army in Korea was made today over the Peking radio. The broadcast quoted the Chinese People's Daily as declaring the General Assembly "has the unacceptable responsibility of condemning and putting an end to the perpetration of this crime."

Peking Radio last week quoted statements by two captured U. S. Marine flying officers that they had dropped germ bombs in North Korea.

Today's broadcast said the statements proved the U. S. army was using Korea as a testing ground for the use of bacteriological warfare in an expanded war.

Stalingrad Battlefield Now Hums With Peaceful Work

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW.

IT WAS the 1st of February, 1953, when I set foot again on the soil of Stalingrad. Ten years before I had seen this Square of Fallen Heroes lined with fantastic ruins. In one of them, the Univermag Department Store, Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus had surrendered to a Soviet lieutenant called Fyodor Elchenko a few hours before.

Across what had once been a busy shopping street stood the squat remains of the Red Army House. Among frozen horses' skeletons lay yellow corpses, the wax-like bodies of starved Germans. The streets around were deserted. In all Stalingrad, there were but 1,500 civilians on that day.

I recalled those days as we returned into the Square. There was a constant stream of people passing in and out of the rebuilt Univermag. They looked vigorous and purposeful—a younger crowd than one sees in Moscow, and with something of a pioneer look about them, a rugged look that reminded me that among the citizens of Stalingrad today are some 25,000 Komsomol volunteers, young people who came from all corners of the land to brave the hardship of the early days of reconstruction.

MOVE AMONG these people as they walk from department to department in the shop and you will hear many of them talking of education, of examinations and marks and courses for raising qualifications. That is typical of Stalingrad today, a city whose great factories—well over a 100 of them, and producing 60 percent more than before the war—have been re-equipped with the latest types of machinery; whose building sites—over 400 in number—are supplied with tower cranes and other newest labor-saving machines and where the great construction works of Communism are being developed with technical equipment the like of which are not to be found anywhere else in the world.

But it is not only of work and study that the Stalingraders are talking this Sunday morning. There is much to buy in the shops, trade being particularly brisk in the furniture departments. New flats are being finished at the rate of about 400 a month, and the people of Stalingrad are already living in better circumstances than before the war, when the city, with about two-thirds of its housing less than ten years old, was already something of a model place.

STANDING in the Square of the Fallen Heroes on this bright Sunday morning, one experiences some difficulty in grasping the idea of how much selfless toil has gone into its remarkable transformation. From here not a single ruin, not even a shrapnel-pitted facade is within sight, although vistas are exceptionally long in Stalingrad.

On its western side the square is open. A high palisade bars the view into a great crater which is being prepared for the founda-

tions of the 21 story City Council building, but to its left across a vast expanse of asphalt, stands the handsome new theatre.

To the right a tower-crane thrusts its beam over the site of the new hotel. There is another crane on the opposite side of the Square, site of another hotel.

Both the northern and southern sides of the Square are virtually complete. There is an institute, faced with a hard composition of a russet-gold shade, and opposite, the future headquarters of Hydro-Electric Board.

The eastern end of the Square is intersected by the 250-foot wide Stalin Avenue which when completed will form a 37 mile long vertebral axis to the city, stretching from the mouth of the Volga-Don Canal to beyond the Tractor Factory. Already a considerable part of this magnificent parkway has been lined with dwelling houses, spaced wide to reveal the mile-wide course of the Volga and the wooded shores of the Asian bank, and, beyond them, the beginning of the Kazakhstan steppe.

TEN YEARS AGO I watched a thin stream of refugees returning across the ice-bound Volga to the ruined city, women and children. Here and there women with pails were bringing water from shining patches of water.

Now I saw an endless stream of lorries taking building material and equipment across that route to the huge crater where one of the world's largest power-stations is being built; and to the excavators at work on the Volga-Ural Canal.

A new townlet has arisen near these construction sites on the left bank, and projects are already being considered to span the Volga with two great bridges and to develop the Asian shore as a vast playground for Stalingrad's workers.

Those refugees who returned in 1943, joined by volunteers from all over the country, they lived rugged lives. They slept in tents and flimsy huts. The children went to school in cellars, abandoned dug-outs and even in trenches; ammunition cases served as desks, old newspapers as copy books, while light came from improvised lamps known as Stalingradkas, a shell-case with the top pinched in to hold a wick.

It is fitting that we should recall some of the outstanding dates in the struggle to make Stalingrad habitable. Feb. 7, 1943, less than a week after the end of the battle, when the first railway whistle broke the silence of the city. Feb. 17, when the first train came from Moscow; April 10, when locomotive-driver Lunin brought the first thousand tons of coal into Stalingrad from Novosibirsk; April 20, the day when the first lathe began to turn in the reopened Tractor Plant.

In May that year the hospital was opened and the first book, "Heroic Stalingrad," came off the restored presses.

When the school year began on Sept. 1, 1943, there were already 11,600 children in Stalingrad, and all those of school age were accommodated. By the end of 1943 the Tractor Plant was supplying tractors to local farms.

Altogether, voluntary labor contributed some 20 million hours of work to the reconstruction of Stalingrad.

AS THE RESULT of this titanic effort, Stalingrad today is no longer facing a reconstruction problem. "Our city is rebuilt," the chairman of the City Council, Sergei Shapurov, told me. "It is no longer a question of recon-

struction but of further development."

Thousands of homes have been built in the city. In the 96 new schools over 60,000 children are studying. Stalingrad has 79 hospitals and dispensaries, 176 public libraries, two new theatres and ten cinemas. A 50 mile stretch of roadway along the Volga has been macadamized, a million trees planted including a Pioneer Park in a valley known during the battle as the Gully of Death.

Today the people of Stalingrad are no longer called on to contribute their leisure to rubble-clearance. It is in study that the people spend their free-time, in raising their qualifications for the new tasks ahead.

For Stalingrad, lying at the hub of three great construction works of Communism—the already completed Volga-Don Canal, the future hydro-electric station and Volga dam, and the Volga-Ural Canal, is destined to play a great role in its country's future.

The enrichment of the region as a result of irrigation, electrification and even a change in climate due to the vast new inland seas and forest belts, will, it is confidently expected, bring a great influx of new population to the Stalingrad steppe. As a port of the Five Seas, Stalingrad's role as an administrative and industrial center will certainly grow in importance.

WE TURNED off the Square into Peace Street. Lined with four and six-story apartment houses, with shops on the ground level, this street runs for almost a mile through central Stalingrad. On this Sunday morning there was little wheeled traffic but the pavements were crowded with shoppers.

Outside a group of youths were gathering to go skiing. Races were being held on the slopes of Mamayev Kurgan, scenes of some of the bitterest fighting in the battle of Stalingrad, a hillock whose surface was found to contain over 1,200 shell splinters per square yard, and where it was two years before even a weed would grow.

Peace Street leads to The Square of Defense. It was here that Sergeant Jacob Pavlov with a handful of soldiers held a

(Continued on Page 8)



VOLGA-DON CANAL, completed last year, lets through its first ships.



A SPILLWAY on a power project of the Volga-Don navigation system.

Hit Persecution of Ada Jackson

The National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership released a statement to the press yesterday declaring that a shameful attack on a prominent Negro figure—Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, popular Brooklyn leader—is another "alarming example of increased attacks on Negro leaders of all shades of political opinion who dare speak out for democracy and peace, or equality for Negro Americans."

The statement follows: "Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, popular Brooklyn leader, has been asked to resign as head of the board of directors of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, according to an Amsterdam News story on Feb. 14, because she was scheduled to speak at a celebration sponsored by the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship and because she attended an international Peace Conference in Europe in 1948.

"But is this really the case? The Amsterdam News indicates further that Mrs. Jackson is under attack because of 'Communist sympathies' attributed to her by stooges of enemies of the Negro people. She is thus the latest among scores of Negro leaders who are victims of attack because

they work hard for Negro rights. "This is another alarming example of increasing attacks on Negro leaders of all shades of political opinion who dare speak out for democracy and peace, or for equality for Negro Americans."

"Mrs. Jackson, as everyone knows, is an indefatigable worker for the interests of her people. She is one of the most universally beloved figures in the Brooklyn community. She has an outstanding record of selfless struggle for the democratic interests of the community as a whole.

"For many years, Mrs. Jackson has been active in church and religious groups, and in various other civic and community organizations. Her devotion to the struggle for democracy and peace has made her a most popular figure.

"Mrs. Jackson has run for public office on numerous occasions, including the New York City Council; Borough President of Brooklyn; the State Assembly and U. S. Congress. In 1948, she polled 22,000 votes as a candidate of the

American Labor Party in the 10th Brooklyn District. The Amsterdam News then wrote that political observers were 'very pleased with the showing Ada B. Jackson made . . . (and) should be congratulated for her very fine effort.'

"In the same year, Mrs. Jackson was chosen as a delegate to the Women's World Congress for Peace at Budapest, Hungary, and later attended women's peace conferences in the Soviet Union and China. In the Soviet Union she learned of the heroic struggle of the workers and soldiers at Stalingrad to turn back the German Hitlerites.

"Mrs. Jackson organized and was head of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Better Schools Committee. She is active in the Peace movement. She is president of the Brooklyn Council of Negro Women, and also head of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People. She is presently leading a campaign to raise \$10,000 for the maintenance of the Home.

"The attack on Mrs. Jackson is a dastardly thing, designed to divide the Negro people and weaken the struggle for their rights."

Daily Worker

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Housewreckers

MORE GERM WARFARE FACTS

THE PEKING RADIO has broadcast statements made by two more American flyers admitting germ warfare on their part. They name names, places, and detailed instructions they got. Col. Frank Schwable and Major Roy H. Brey of the First Marine Air Wing also tell of a directive sent by Gen. Ridgway in October, 1951, setting up a "contamination belt" in North Korea by means of germs.

Such new facts are added to the solemn September, 1952, statement signed by world-famous scientists who cited 46 instances of germ raids after studying the germ warfare charges on the spot. Scientists like Dr. Joseph Needham of the British Royal Society, Dr. Andea Andreen, director of the Stockholm City Hospital Central Laboratory, and others stated that the evidence proved germs had been dropped on the North Koreans and Chinese.

Meanwhile the world wonders:

- Why does Washington refuse in the UN to ratify the 1925 Geneva convention outlawing germ warfare?

- Why does Washington refuse to have an impartial body of world scientists, lawyers, etc., study the charges on the spot, and insists instead on a hand-picked "UN" group in which agents of Chiang Kai-shek and others would have top places?

We Americans share in the responsibility for the horrible war crimes in Korea, for the napalm burnings of villages and human beings. The new Peking charges must spur us to fight for the outlawing of all germ warfare, to get Washington to sign the 1925 Geneva Convention, and to permit a study of the charges on the scene. Above all, let us strive to end the whole Korean horror by an immediate cease-fire.

A LABOR LEADER SPEAKS UP

PATRICK GORMAN, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, an AFL union of 200,000 members, has added his voice to the growing number who are asking for clemency for the Rosenbergs. Gorman's stand is all the more significant since he is well known for his anti-Communist views.

In fact, Gorman speaks of only a "possibility" that there was a miscarriage of justice in the case. But he is impressed by the fact that the Rosenbergs steadfastly deny their guilt "at the risk of their own lives," and reaffirms his own opposition to capital punishment.

Is there a union leader in America true to the even most elementary interests of his members who can say less?

But so far expressions like Gorman's have been few in the labor movement. Those who would execute the Rosenbergs have built up the impression that this is not a "labor case." The history of America records a trail of miscarriages of justice that didn't look like "labor cases." But labor later learned at heavy cost that those cases were related closely to the right to organize, speak, associate and be free to think.

Does it take much imagination to see unionists framed and sent even to execution chambers under the type of all-business-run government administration now in the making? Today it is the Rosenbergs, tomorrow it can be John Doe, a union leader, because something happened on a picket line or in a struck plant for which, under a whole chain of laws and with the help of a stoolpigeon, the responsibility can be pinned on him.

When even such a conservative person as the Pope feels obliged to speak up on it, no labor leader can remain silent and indifferent on the Rosenberg case.

3,000 at Toronto Rally Welcome Dean of Canterbury

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was greeted by a crowd of 3,000 here at a rally at Massley Hall held under the auspices of the Canadian-Soviet Friendship Society. Rev. Johnson spoke on the world struggle for peace. He also stressed the recent progress in the Soviet Union.

A message was read from Rabbi Abraham Rich, of New York, who

had been scheduled as a speaker but who had been stopped at the border by Canadian officials. The message declared that the hysteria being spread in the U. S. by Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R-Wis) was responsible for the action of the Canadian immigration authorities.

Other speakers included J. P. Salberg, Labor Progressive member of the Ontario Legislature, and Harry Coronick, head of a Toronto Jewish school.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Our Immigration Policy Spurred Racism

IT WAS GOOD to see in the Feb. 19 issue of the Michigan CIO News an editorial declaring "China Blockade Impractical." The editorial notes that "the effectiveness of such a move is open to serious doubt" since "goods coming into China by sea represents less than 5 percent of all imports." It concludes that "although the demand for a Chinese blockade may be a popular slogan, it is of little practical value."

This expression of opinion, as limited as it is, at least takes a position on the question of Eisenhower's proposed new moves against the Chinese people. This makes the Michigan CIO paper something of a pace-setter, for the bulk of the trade union papers say nothing about this life-or-death question for the American people, especially the workers of the United States.

However, I'd like to put the question to my CIO fellow unionists of Michigan: Is this editorial really enough? Don't the editors of trade union papers really owe something more to their readers than the observation that a blockade of China is impractical?

In fact, the editorial leaves the impression that the editors would be for such a blockade if it were practical. If say, China's imports by water amounted to 50 percent or even 75 percent of the total, would a blockade then be supported by the Michigan CIO News editors?

The question of "practicality" opens up the discussion. When the CIO editors say "practical," we must ask, practical for whom? Practical for the trade unionists who are reading their paper, or practical for the current Eisenhower Administration? There is a difference, you know.

A blockade of China might be practical for the bond-and-share men who are at present Administration in Washington. It would mean more tax-money poured into naval expenses, warship building, arms manufacture—all of which are sources of higher profit for them.

But how practical would it be for the working staffs who read the Michigan CIO News? They are the ones who pay the taxes that go into the treasury that foots the bills for the planes

and ships and other war expenses which line the pockets of the stock-and-bond men with plusher and plusher profits. They are also the ones who provide the sons who man the ships and fire the guns and die 7,000 miles away from home "defending democracy!"

You see, if you take a working class point of view, no blockade of China under any circumstances whatsoever would be really practical.

THE DEEPER you go into this, the more you realize that the Michigan CIO News editors didn't go into it deep enough. Once they gloss over the differences between the interests of the Eisenhower gang and the interests of the trade union rank-and-file, they also commit their membership to a program of rotten racism.

Now the CIO is on record against racism, but it's impossible to support the Eisenhower program and be against racism. Because the Eisenhower program is a racist program, rigged by people who refuse to recognize the government of half a billion Chinese workers and peasants, who intend to keep this government out of the United Nations, and who really believe Chinese are an inferior "race" who should provide U.S. bosses with docile coolies content with their lot.

THE EISENHOWER program of anti-Chinese racism is nothing new. As this column pointed out (2-24 and 2-25), the policy of past rich men's Administrations in Washington has been consistently hostile to China. It has sought to keep the Chinese people enslaved and their country wide open to exploitation by the richest stock-and-bond men of our country. The Eisenhower Administration, as every CIO member surely knows, is the Administration of the richest men, and moreover, they are themselves doing the administering.

One of the most tell-tale proofs that this policy is viciously racist is its immigration aspect. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was the first federal action to make anti-Chinese racism a basic policy of the United States Government. This

act set off widespread pogroms against the Chinese living here—pogroms in which Chinese were shot, tortured, burned to death, and driven out of their homes and localities.

The record of anti-Chinese racism which the rich man's administration in Washington not only sanctioned but also instigated is one of the most shameful blots on the history of our country. The writer, Carey McWilliams, described these racist crimes in his book *Brothers Under the Skin* (Little-Brown, pp. 89 to 112).

The exclusion policy persisted to Dec. 17, 1943, when the Roosevelt Administration, under pressure of military necessity, repealed this legislation and established new conditions, including an annual quota permitting the entry of only 105 Chinese a year! Chiefly a gesture, it established race instead of nativity as the guiding factor in determining who could enter the country.

Instead of talking about blocking China, the Eisenhower Administration, if it were really not influenced by racism, would break down the wall built against Chinese immigration. But then, if it did so, it would not be a rich men's administration.

Surely, CIO members cannot support such a program and remain true to the principles of the CIO and of trade unionism. It would be a good thing if the Michigan CIO News editors dug more deeply into the matter of "practicality," and other matters of equal, perhaps greater, importance to the working men and women of our country.

ILGWU Cutters' Rank and File Gets 556 Votes

The Rank and File of Cutters, Local 10, ILGWU, drew a vote of 556 for George Weissman, its candidate for president, about the same vote the group received in the last local election. This compared to 6,008 votes for Moe Falikman the incumbent.

Falikman's forces depended mainly on shouting "Soviet anti-Semitism" and red-baiting to drown out the issues affecting the conditions of the workers raised by the Rank and File.

Circulation

(Continued from Page 1)
The Worker and 300 for the daily paper for Brooklyn; and 1,200 and 200 for Manhattan.

Manhattanites were slightly ahead yesterday, with 359 Worker subs and 62 for the daily paper. This represented 124 percent and 31 percent of goals. Brooklynites had in 328 Worker subs and 71 for the daily paper, or 8 and 14 percent.

The Brooklynites, however, hoped to catch up last night at gatherings of campaign leaders.

Competition between Bronx and Queens was close as the Bronxites came in yesterday with some 66 Worker subs.

The Queens campaign has in 27 percent of their 1,400 Worker sub goal, and just a quarter of their DW goal of 300 subs. Bronxites have in a quarter of their Worker goal of 2,000, but are lagging in DW subs.

None of the areas has made progress on expansion of bundle orders. Both Bronxites and Brooklynites plan to make a break this coming weekend, with community groups throughout their respective counties taking substantial orders for canvassing and public sale.

The Bronxites have scheduled some 40 to 50 breakfasts Sunday for campaigners. Each group will have papers for canvassing, amounting to a total of 1,000.

Outside New York, Chicago came through in the past few days with 57 Worker subs and 4 for the daily paper; from Minnesota, with 16 Worker subs and 5 for the D. W.; Connecticut, with 34 Worker subs and 8 for the D.W.; Rhode Island, with 5 and 1; Massachusetts with 17 and 2; and three areas in New Jersey, which together sent along 47 Worker subs and 6 Dailies.

Stalin

(Continued from Page 3)
Army saved Britain—no question of it at all. The British know that very well. In these circumstances it would have been only fair for Britain to support the Soviet after the war, but Britain did not play fair.

But it is not to be believed that any British government would support a policy that actually would lead to war between the United States and the Soviet Union. That would be the end of Britain, and much the same thing goes for France. Consequently there is bound to be an eventual break between Britain and France on the one hand and the United States on the other if the United States continues its present policy.

With regard to India, not everyone in the Soviet Union has always

understood Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's policy, but these "misunderstandings" should be lessened as a result of his talks, Dr. Kitchlu declared.

Moscow understands that at her present stage of development India has more to learn socially and economically from Communist China. It is only natural that India and China should have close and intimate relations. The Russians do not believe that there is only one path of political and economic development open to a country, but recognize that each country has its individual peculiarities and that these are marked in the case of India.

With respect to Korea, Mr. Stalin's words in his reply Dec. 24 to the questions of James Reston, diplomatic correspondent of the New York Times, were not idle. Moscow is prepared to cooperate in a new diplomatic effort to end the Korean war. This is an active and not a passive interest on the Soviet side, Dr. Kitchlu concluded.

Negro Enters Oakland City Council Race

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 25.—Grass roots political activity, including the formation of nonpartisan neighborhood clubs, has become a point of major emphasis for the AFL in Alameda County.

The East Bay Labor Journal, official voice of the AFL, announces that the AFL Alameda County Voters' League is launching "an intensive organizing drive."

Assemblyman Francis Dunn Jr. (D-Oakland) has been named an advisor to the league, which is the local branch of Labor's League for Political Education.

Dunn has made it clear the league will be concerned with local problems as well as such issues as combatting anti-labor measures now pending in Sacramento.

"Plans," he says, "call for organization of neighborhood groups throughout Alameda County."

Among questions raised in a statement sent AFL members by Dunn are the following:

"Do you think we need a genuine rapid transit system locally to replace the Key System type 'service'?"

"Do you think genuine efforts should be made to solve the local traffic and parking problem?"

J. L. Childers, business representative for the Alameda County Building Trades Council, said recently:

"We had all better get busy and wake up the rank and file to join these neighborhood clubs. If we don't, we may all wake up to find that organized labor has been outlawed out of existence by reactionary legislators."

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Bring this coupon and get 10 percent reduction on all items

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Seventh Ave. (bet. 41 and 43 Sts.)

Fight to Save Washington State Kindergartens

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 25.—Attempts to slash school funds by Langlie forces in the legislature were running into increasingly vocal opposition from parents and teachers across the state.

Sen. Tom Hall (R-Skamckawa) indicated legislators are getting an increasing volume of mail from the home folks opposing his bill to cut out state aid to the kindergarten program.

Continued state support was also urged in a statement by Mrs. Pearl Wanamaker, state superintendent of public instruction. She pointed out kindergartens have been in the school system since 1897 and have had state funds since 1917.

Mrs. Wanamaker also sharply criticized GOP proposals to shift the tax load from the state to local government units.

"I cannot express approval of the tax program because it constitutes a violation of a fundamental premise of Washington's educational system—a guarantee that every child, whether from a rich or poor family, no matter where he may live, shall be afforded equal educational opportunities," she said.

The Washington Educational Association, representing 18,000 public school teachers, and the Seattle Public School Council, representing many teachers, principals and supervisors organizations there, have joined in opposing the Langlie tax-shift program.

The pressure on the kindergarten issue found a response in the house when Reps. Julia Butler Hansen and A. L. Rasmussen introduced a bill to make aid to kindergartens mandatory.

In Seattle, a legislative coordinating committee headed by Mrs. Anna Carlson, took the critical school question to the labor movement.

In a leaflet, the committee pointed out Langlie's proposed school budget would "set the public schools back 20 years." Throwing financial responsibility on the local districts would violate Art. 9 of the state constitution, set "560 different standards of education," and risk closure of some schools, the committee charged.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)
welcoming feeling among Americans and all peoples that every avenue to peace should be explored.

2. That this was the first comment by Eisenhower on the two-month-old offer, that it was not made voluntarily but in reply to a reporter's question. The Administration, these observers felt, will now again try to bury and forget the Stalin offer but it will be difficult to do so if the people keep expressing for such a meeting.

On other matters brought up at the press conference, Eisenhower said he agreed with Budget Director Joseph M. Dodge that it will be difficult to balance the federal budget in fiscal 1954.

He also indicated disagreement with Sen. Taft's statement that Communists should be allowed to teach if they did not teach Communism in the classrooms. Eisenhower said that when he became president of Columbia University he served notice he would resign if a Communist was permitted on the faculty.

Cannery Workers Fight Walter Act

SEATTLE, Feb. 22.—An injunction restraining John P. Boyd, district immigration director from applying the exclusion provisions of the Walter-McCarran Act against members of Cannery Workers Local 37 is being sought in federal court here, it is stated by attorneys John Caughlan and Siegfried Hesse.

Boyd has maintained the act gives him power in effect to deport resident non-citizens returning from seasonal work in Alaska. Most members of Local 37 fall in this category.

Furniture Union Official Sees Sharp Struggles

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.—Union officials who complacently view the advent of the Eisenhower administration and a Republican Congress were read a lecture in union vigilance by outgoing president Ben Cruz of Furniture Workers Local 78.

Cruz, in his final column in the union's mimeographed paper, The Local Reporter, wrote:

"Some top ranking officials of the trade union movement believe that things are not going to be so bad under the Republican administration. I think that any illusions anybody may have are bound to end in very sad disappointment."

"In order to proceed successfully, we'll have to fight like hell to repeal the vicious Taft-Hartley Law, Smith Act, McCarran-Walter discriminatory law and others that tend to deprive us of our rights as citizens."

"Many think that all these laws don't affect them, that they are safe from persecution. Well, they are sadly mistaken. All of you know that anybody who stands for progress, whether a trade unionist, a doctor, a lawyer, a teacher or a college professor, is being persecuted and sometimes deprived of a livelihood—so let's not feel so secure."

"Let's stand up and fight, and see to it that our rights are not taken away from us!"

United Nations

(Continued from Page 1)
Alexis Kyrrou of the Green monarcho-fascist regime.

Lodge then made 10 allegations that the Koreans and the Chinese volunteers were receiving Soviet arms. This, for Lodge, was proof that the Soviet Union was extending the war!

Then Lodge took the stance of a fighter for oppressed nations and faiths. "We have observed with indignation the persecution of Christians, Moslems, and Jews that has been taking place in the Soviet Union for some time," he said. A few minutes after this remark, Lodge heatedly attacked the idea of allowing representatives of the Korean people to state their case!

VISHINSKY REPLIES

"I am not particularly sanguine," Vishinsky replied, "as to charges that the voice of reason will be heeded here. But it is my duty to warn the First Committee that no useful solution to the Korean question will be forthcoming if the representatives of North Korea are deliberately removed from consideration."

"It is easy to lay slander on the Korean people and pass it on to the Soviet Union, as was done by the delegate of the U. S. The approach of the U. S. delegate was not particularly encouraging in view of the rather aggressive way in which he tackled the matter."

Vishinsky said he would take up in the course of the debate Lodge's challenge to disprove the "ten facts" of Soviet aid to Korea. Two other tests indicated the way the UN majority may vote.

A Greek motion to shove into second place on the agenda the diversionist question of Greek war prisoners in the Peoples Democracies was adopted by a vote of 41 for, 5 against, with 11 abstentions.

A Polish motion to place in third place the Polish resolution calling for measures to strengthen friendship and promote peace among nations was defeated by a vote of 33 against, 8 in favor, and 13 abstentions.

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Worker? Send a postcard giving the location, including the street and corner, or call 62-4-7054.

Philip Bonafsky At Jeff School Forum Tomorrow

This coming Friday Feb. 27, the Jefferson School cultural evening will present Philip Bonafsky and will do honor to his splendid biography, "Brother Bill McKie," a group of automobile workers in Detroit.

Philip Bonafsky whose short stories are known to every reader of Masses & Mainstream, and who also has a forthcoming novel, will read from his new books and will speak on "The Writer and the Working Class," discussing with the audience where a writer must go for his themes to produce true and lasting art.

Chairman will be Sidney Finkelstein.

Ted Timley is now on a limited leave of absence from the Daily Worker. For approximately two months his column will appear only in the weekend Worker. Following this he will return to his regular schedule of two daily columns per week, and one on weekends.

Classified Ads

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YOUNG lady wants furnished room with light kitchen privileges in the vicinity of Columbus Circle, Yorkville section or Lower Manhattan. Can pay only \$35 per month. Write Box 601, The Worker.

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TWO BALM WEATHER SPECIALS, 1—20" bicycle with trainer wheels, only \$32.95; 2—Full size English 3 speed lightweight bicycle equipped . . . \$49.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). GR 3-7519.

(Pamphlets)
WHAT does 1953 mean in terms of more slacks on the table, more chops, more butter, more bread, more houses? Find out in ALEXIS LOOKS AHEAD. The 77th Soviet Five-Year Plan, 35 cents per copy, 5 copies \$1. American Russian Institute, 184 Post St., San Francisco 4, Calif.

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(Brooklyn)

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(Upholsterers)

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Shopper's Guide

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To All Press and Club Representatives BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

What Steve Nelson Wrote in Jail About Galileo and the Inquisition

Steve Nelson wrote a great many letters while in prison serving a 20-year sentence under Pennsylvania's sedition act—one of the most savage sentences ever given a political prisoner in the U.S.

One of his last letters before winning his fight for freedom on bail dealt with the 17th Century scientist Galileo, whose work proved the truth of the Copernicus theory.

(At the time Steve Nelson wrote this letter to a friend he did not know that the 410th anniversary of the death of the Polish astronomer Copernicus was selected for celebration this year by the World Peace Council).

"A word about books," Steve wrote. "Despite lack of time and uncomfortable conditions for it at the Workhouse, I read some very interesting books the last few months. They included: A book about Mrs. (Mary) Bethune, one by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois (very

New Yorkers will hear Steve Nelson at a mass rally sponsored by the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade and Civil Rights Congress on Sunday, March 8, at Rockland Palace, 280 W. 155 St., at 2 p.m.

good). I had a chance to read the collected short stories of O. Henry. I liked many of them but disliked his white chauvinism; Cervantes' famous Don Quixote—delightful! Incidentally, I was in his home town in Spain on May 18, 1937, where I found the Veterans of the Lincoln Brigade at 'case.' I wrote the story up in my book 'The Volunteers.' (Scheduled for February 1953, publication by Masses and Mainstream). Steve continues:

"I am now reading the life of Galileo. This is one of the most interesting books I ran across in jail. The name of it is 'The Star Gazer,' by De-Harsanyi. It is very instructive to read at this time.

"This great scientist's struggle for his scientific discoveries; the right to think and investigate natural phenomenon, and to reject the dogmatic and unscientific conceptions of the Pope and the Church of Rome was at the heart of the struggle.

"I think one could write a fine article, essay, or pamphlet of great value for today's struggle. . . .



STEVE NELSON



GALILEO

"Galileo made a number of discoveries in mathematics, physics, and astronomy. He became one of the early (17th) century supporters of the Copernicus theory of the universe, which rejected the former concept, based on Aristotle.

"Copernicus discovered that the sun was the center, and that the planets moved around it. Aristotle's theory was the accepted theory of the church. Copernicus, though forbidden by the church to write about his theory as the truth, was permitted to publish it as a 'hypothesis,' and even dedicate it to the Pope.

"Galileo, since he discovered the telescope, was able to prove the correctness of Copernicus, and for this was persecuted by the Jesuits and by the Pope in the most cruel way.

"In his old days, when he was just 70, he was confined to prison life; though not in jail, he was under constant control of the Vatican.

"One of the most shameful deeds of Pope Urban VIII was his demand that Galileo's discourse on the Copernicus theory, (in dialog form, a remarkable book), had to be repudiated, or Galileo would be burned at the stake, as was done to Bruno not long before.

"The book shows the reactionary role of the Catholic hierarchy throughout this period, though upholding catholicism. It shows old Galileo going through mental agonies, and finally submitting to the Inquisition to save his life.

"While he saved it for a short

while, he continued reproaching himself for his 'weakness,' as he called it. He was consoled by some friends, that after all he did save his life. But Galileo wasn't sure that he had done the right thing, by repudiating himself and Copernicus and science.

"He lived out the rest of his life in agony, and though old, blind, and under protective custody, and forbidden contact with friends outside the prescribed few, he did manage to write more on science.

"At the end of his life, at 77, he finds that his forbidden books have reached out into the world, beyond the hold of the Inquisition and of Rome. This makes him feel that he did not destroy everything by his submission to the Inquisition. Thus ends the life of this remarkable man.

"He thought a dangerous doctrine. It said that the Sun is the Center, and that the earth turned on its own axis. The stupid judges of the Inquisition (12 Cardinals) asked 'Are you questioning the holy writ?'—the word of God?

"How can the earth turn around the sun when everyone can see that it is the sun turning around the earth? You are guilty of heresy and you shall be punished, etc. etc.

"Just reread that part of the 'trial.' See if it doesn't remind you of present-day inquisitors before the Un-American Committee, Loyalty Boards, of my sedition trial, over which you see the bigoted mind of a Mussanano or McCarthy.

"Yet as I read this book I thought—what child in this world does not know that the sun is the center, and that the earth turns around it?

"But who can name one member of the Inquisition? Who can tell the name of the almighty Pope of that period?"

Booth Concert Stirs Audience

At the Friday evening cultural program at the Jefferson School, Feb. 20, the Negro pianist Alan Booth performed a taxing program including works of Bach, Beethoven and Chopin, and also less familiar works such as "Scenes from an Imaginary Ballet" by the English Negro composer, Coleridge-Taylor, the suite "In the Bottom" by the American Negro composer Nathaniel Dett and "Ramboula" by the American Creole composer, Cottechall.

The audience was deeply stirred both by the brilliant and understanding rendition of the familiar classics, and by the revelation of the beauties of the neglected works, a neglect in which racism has had a part. The audience stayed for an hour after the concert, discussing the problems of revitalizing the musical heritage, the obstacle facing young musicians and especially musicians of the Negro people, and the possibility of bringing Alan Booth's great talents to a wider audience.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Mikan the After Dinner Star . . .

BIG GEORGE MIKAN had a much better afternoon than night on Tuesday. From 9:30 p.m. to 11, in the Garden, he had his worst time of the year, scoring only 7 points through a combination of close and smart guarding by the Knicks' Nat Clifton and some bad luck on his shots. This is exactly 20 points below game average for the 6-10 1/2 Mr. Basketball.

Earlier in the day the pride of Minneapolis did much better at Leone's Restaurant, where he was a guest of the metropolitan basketball writers' weekly luncheon meeting.

The big fellow chatted informally with poise, charm, wit and occasional bite. For example, the question of the overlong pro league schedule had been batted around a bit while he was finishing his dessert. It had been mentioned from the point of view of the astute fans who detect that the late season caliber of play by the tired athletes is not quite so good, and from the point of view of the owners.

"Someone ought to ask the players sometimes how we feel about it," said George with a mild smile. And he rattled off the staggering schedule ahead of the Lakers in the next week.

This is Mikan's sixth year in the pro league since coming out of De Paul. The way pro players come and go it seems to many as if he is indeed a hoary old vet, and people ask him, he says, how much longer he expects to go on.

"I get that all the time," he said whimsically. "It really makes me feel old. I'm 28 years old. What do they want, blood?"

As for refereeing, George quipped: "As far as we players are concerned, there are no good referees." Then he seriously projected his own idea on the whistle-toting:

"I think there are too many fouls called for the continuity of the game," he said. "I would like to see the referees call only those fouls relative to the play, and not call all the accidental peripheral fouls, the minor ones backcourt with no bearing on the game itself. Of course, flagrant stuff has to be called no matter where, but generally I think the fans would appreciate less foul calling."

Well, there's an opinion anyhow. There's a lot to be said on this subject, but certainly what someone like Mikan thinks is worth taking into account.

The bespectacled star paid his respects to the Knickerbockers. "That's a fine ball club," he said. "They talk to themselves and run around like crazy but they give you fits." He then told a little anecdote about Al McGuire of the local team.

"One game in Minneapolis," he said, "Al came in as a sub. He's one of those space cadets, I guess. He came flying out on the court and began talking out loud to himself 'grab that ball, pass to the corners, cut down the middle, go like hell,' and so on. I asked Pollard of our team if he heard it too. 'I sure do,' says Pollard. 'When he starts getting answers it's time to quit.'"

Finally George spoke of the championship. "We want to win that thing again," he said. "Just as you'd expect. Some people may say it's not good for the league for the same team to win it again, but it's kind of handy for us when we sit down on next year's contracts to open up casually with 'Well, we won it again, didn't we.'"

AFTER THE LUNCHEON I caught George for a moment's chat and among other interesting answers to my questions was one in which he heartily endorsed the pro's 12 foot lane, which is twice as big as the colleges' and acts to keep big men from planting themselves indefinitely right underneath. The 12 foot lane is also the international and Olympic rule. "It's opened up the game more," he said. "Made more cutting room, and, as for us big fellows, in my opinion if we're really good basketball players we adapt to it and it doesn't hurt us."

Since the question had come up in a local sports column which sneered that the Harlem Globetrotters were not really a good basketball team, I asked him how he estimated the Trotters off their exhibition games with Minneapolis.

"They were great," he answered promptly. "Truly great. They could have held their own with any teams. Well, they held their own with us, which proves it. I don't know about them now, they may lack height. They had Clifton then."

Another interesting opinion by Mikan was that Walt Dukes, Seton Hall's remarkable 6 foot 11 center, would do better for himself both financially and in terms of developing his playing potential by coming into the pro league rather than going into the AAU ranks with one of the big companies.

"That talk of lifetime security is baloney," he said. "Let's see what really happens a few years after those fellows are through as basketball players. A fellow like Dukes can make real money in this league and follow through to become a lawyer or do anything else he wants. I was able to finish up my studies in the off seasons and become a lawyer, and I have that to fall back on."

Mikan said he hadn't seen Dukes play but heard he was great. "He'd be good for the league, too," he said. "I hope he comes in."

A NEW KIND of schedule note. NYU was supposed to play De Paul in Chicago Saturday night, but De Paul advised them that since the big Indiana-Illinois game that night was being televised that night in the Chicago area, nobody would come to see their game and they might as well call it off.

The request to fill out an All-American team has come over the wires and I'm going to pass. It's kind of silly to pretend that one can select the top line from all over the country. One of the best proofs that All-American basketball teams can leave off some of the best players is Harry Callahan, who played for Northwest Missouri State Teachers and was unknown as a college player outside his own area. Grabbed by the Knicks, he immediately was a fine pro. So obviously he must have been of All-American caliber while at college even if his school didn't have a publicity man.

I'd have enough trouble just picking five players for an All-East team. Start tending around names like Dukes, Cole, Melnar, Back, Hennessey, Gault, Conlin, Pollard, Lange, Reagan, Brooks, McGowan, Reddout, Ricketts, Mueley, . . .

SEEMS I HAD a little error the other day in asking readers who wanted to be sure to get the Daily Worker every day all year to send \$10 to me for a combined weekend and daily mail subscription. It is \$10 for anywhere in the country EXCEPT for Manhattan and the Bronx, where it is \$12. Still a tremendous saving. Figure it out.

THREE-DIMENSION FILM HAS WHITE SUPREMACY THEME

"Swans Devil," Loew's State offering heralded as the first full-length technicolor film in three-dimension presents the same old white supremacy packed in a fancy container.

Instead of using the new technique for constructive purposes, Hollywood has launched its latest venture with propaganda for racism and imperialism.

The story, written by Arch Oboler and produced by Natural Vision, looks back to 1890 when the British were building a railroad to help in the exploitation of Africa. Significantly, the scene is Kenya, where current demands of the people for freedom are being brutally suppressed.

Everything is going along just fine until two ferocious lions begin stalking the area.

In a series of hideous scenes, Hindu workers imported from India are chased to death by the lions. Fearing for their lives, the workers refuse to continue building the railroad and big capital is stalled.

"Discipline is what these Hindus need," remarks one boss. "We should have used African natives and beaten them to work." The boss is Oboler, Robert Stack, en-

lists the aid of an African tribe for the dangerous job of hunting the lions. After suffering many casualties, the tribe's leader orders Stack and company out of the area. Naturally, this demand is rebuffed with contempt.

In contrast to the "cowardice" of the colored workers who don't see any sense in dying for the railroad, Stack demonstrates the "bravery" of the white man by going after the lions himself. Trailing him faithfully is his wife, Barbara Britton, who happens to be the daughter of the London capitalist building the railroad. The hero shoots the beasts (a few feet from him, of course) and the investments are safe.

The quality of the three-dimension, viewed through polaroid glasses, is almost as bad as the film itself. The effect is uneven and scenes are often blurred. In spite of the three-dimension illusion comes close to being lost. Furthermore, the picture is a strain on the eyes. The biggest laugh of the evening came at the solemn announcement that the "natural vision" will leave the eyes as crystal when you leave as they were when you came in.—T. Jacobs

City Council of Linden, N. J., Hits Walter Act

TRENTON — THE N. J. COUNCIL for Immigration, an organization of more than a dozen civic, fraternal, religious and labor groups, has called on Congress to amend the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. The Council is made up of organizations opposed to the act.

Mercer Burrell, legislative chairman of the state NAACP, quoted sections of the act that discriminate against persons because of race and religion. He said the law "... provides for second class citizenship."

Arthur Chapin, state CIO civil rights director, who presided at the meeting, reported that State Senator McKay of Burlington county had promised to introduce a resolution in the State Senate asking Congress to rewrite the law.

Meanwhile, the Linden Observer reported that the Linden City Council became the first elected city body in this area to pass a resolution introduced by Republican Abe Weitzman, and seconded by Republican Richard Neyen and Democrat Edward Flanagan, passed unanimously.

The resolution stated: Religious organizations of all denominations and veterans and fraternal groups have condemned the McCarran Act as discriminating against religion, race and national origin... destroys a fundamental principle on which our democracy was founded, and makes second class citizens of immigrants who have already contributed greatly toward the industrial and cultural development of our country."

Copies were sent to U. S. Senators Hendrickson and Smith, and to Congressman Case.

EASTON, Pa. — The Jewish Community Council of Easton and vicinity has demanded an apology from their Congressman, Rep. Francis E. Walter, for his racist

Mrs. Figueiredo Asks Examination By Own Doctor

Federal Judge John X. McGohy "took under advisement" Eulalia Figueiredo's plea that she be granted permission to leave Ellis Island long enough to undergo an examination by her own physician, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Mrs. Figueiredo, held on Ellis Island and denied bail since Jan. 2, is fighting deportation to fascist Portugal.

Since detention, she has been suffering severe pain and loss of blood. The immigration authorities have permitted examination only by government doctors who maintain they find nothing wrong.

attack on critics of the McCarran-Walter Act, but no answer has been received from him.

The Easton Express reports that a letter, signed by Henry I. Cohen, council president asked the Eastern Congressman to reconsider his remarks that "professional Jews" are opposing his bill.

The letter pointed out the widespread opposition to the bill "among all races and creeds." Jack Sher, executive secretary to the Council, announced the letter was sent to Walter Jan. 21, but no reply was received.

Stalingrad

(Continued from Page 4) ruined house for over 50 days against repeated German attempts to reach the Volga. I had met Pavlov the evening before, a slightly-built pale-faced man, still in his early thirties, who is now working as a Party official in his native village.

Now the legendary Pavlov House has been restored. There were some who proposed leaving it in ruins as a monument, but that idea did not find favor among Stalingraders. As one of the city architects put it to me: "What prevailed in the battle of Stalingrad was our optimistic Soviet joy in life. We intend our new Stalingrad to be monumental but that does not mean that it will be ostentatious. We have no room for ruins."

An old woman met us when we knocked at the door of one of the flats in Pavlov House. She was smiling.

"Sit down and make yourself comfortable," she said, and offered us tea. She introduced us to her grandchildren, Mikhail, whose father was killed defending the city, and Pyotr, both of whose parents died in the air-raid with which the battle of Stalingrad began.

Sitting with these people of Stalingrad I recalled the words of Murashkina, one of the city councillors who had finished her account of Stalingrad's achievements with the words:

"When we rebuilt our city we never forgot that under each ruin lay the bodies of men and women, old people and children, our own. And now that we are building for the future, we must remember always that these new homes in Peace Street are for people whom we must protect against any repetition of war. No sacrifice is too great if we can save peace."

"We stood in the front line of the war. We now stand in the front line of the struggle for Communism. We Stalingraders mean to defend the cause of Peace to the end."

Eugene Dennis, Jailed CP Leader, Faces Major Surgical Operation

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party serving the 20th month of a five-year prison term meted out to him and his 10 fellow-National Committee members at the first Smith Act trial in 1949, will undergo major surgery shortly, it was learned yesterday. Dennis' wife, Peggy, just returned from a visit to her husband in Atlanta penitentiary, told the Daily Worker she is awaiting word momentarily for the date set for surgery for removal of infected gall bladder.

Peggy Dennis added that both her husband and John Gates, editor of this paper, also serving a five-year prison term at Atlanta as a result of the same trial, wanted to correct a New York Times story they had read to the effect that they had not yet filed a petition for parole, although they are now eligible to do so.

Mrs. Dennis said: "Gene told me that he and John Gates had waived their right to petition for parole. They had to fill out an official form on this question and both of them wrote that they had decided not to seek parole."

Mrs. Dennis said that during her visit with him, a few days ago, Gene Dennis emphasized that their main concern and interest was with developing movement for amnesty for all those convicted under the Smith Act. They feel the political need of the hour in the fight-back movement against this unconstitutional thought-control law is ex-



DENNIS

GATES

pressed in the demand: Freedom to Smith Act prisoners! Stop all Smith Act indictments and trials! And that this can be achieved thru a mounting united front amnesty movement and parallel repeal pressures.

According to his wife, Eugene Dennis expressed keen appreciation of the recent demands for amnesty of Smith Act victims by the 161 clergy, the 280 professional and academic leaders, and the 150 women. He said he was confident that, given the opportunity, thousands of people everywhere will support these actions by affixing their signatures in support to these Amnesty Let-

ters to the White House.

Dennis had read with particular interest the recent letter of the Rev. Blackburn to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, as well as the recent speech of Dr. Meikelfohn at the Emergency Civil Liberties Conference in New York. He expressed the belief that both of these statements on the Smith Act and on the issue of amnesty for the convicted eleven leaders of the Communist Party are important indications of how both the non-Communist and the anti-Communist can and must defend the civil and constitutional rights of the Communist—if he would defend his own rights.

Editor of N.Y. Hungarian Paper Dies at 72

Joseph Szebenyei, a witty and devoted journalistic fighter for peace, who edited the Hungarian Word, a New York Hungarian language weekly paper, died at the age of 72 yesterday.

Szebenyei was a versatile author in English as well as Hungarian. He was the author of the book, "Kings, Reporters and Other Tramps," published several years ago.

He came to America from London, whence he sent dispatches on the First World War to American papers. He died in the City Hospital on Welfare Island.

The Hungarian Word, which he edited, is the weekly edition of the Hungarian Daily Journal of 130 E. 16 St.

Smith Act Trial In Northwest Set for April 15

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—Federal Judge William Lindberg recently denied eight defense motions and set trial of the seven Northwest Smith Act defendants for April 15.

Irving Goodman and John Caughlan, attorneys for six of the defendants, announced they would file motions for a rehearing. They added they would seek some light on the government's theory of the case. It was on this point that Judge Lindberg sought information at the hearing. His opinion does not mention that issue.

Judge Lindberg denied motions for dismissal, for continuance of the trial until August at least, for a bill of particulars and for additional time to challenge the grand jury. These were made on behalf of Henry Huff, Paul Bowen, Terry Pettus, John Daschbach, William Pennock and Barbara Hartle. Also denied was a motion for a bill of particulars made on behalf of Karly Larsen by attorney John Walthew.

Rally March 5 To Welcome Roosevelt Ward

New Yorkers will welcome Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader at a victory rally March 5. A framed-up draft "violation" against Ward was recently thrown out by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Speakers will be Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Joseph Bucholtz, New York chairman of the Labor Youth League, and Ward.

The rally will start at 7:30 p.m. at Chateau Gardens, 105 E. Houston St. (F train to Second Ave.).

It was incorrectly reported in yesterday's paper that the rally would be held today.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

NEAR SIMON GERSHON. Topic: "Threat of McCarthyism to the Campus." Friday, Feb. 27, 8 p.m. Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Conf. Sec. N.Y. Student Division LYL. FOR THE FIRST TIME Friday Cultural Program announces: "The Writer and the Working Class" with guest speaker Philip Hensky reading excerpts from his new book, "Brother Bill McKie" and chairman Sidney Finkelstein on Friday, Feb. 27 at 8:15. Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: \$1 (50c for students).

Tomorrow Bronx BROTHERHOOD CONCERT celebrating Negro History Week and Jewish Music Month. Guest speaker, Angie Dickerson, well-known community leader. Friday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m. at 3113 White Plains Rd. Entrance on Marsh Pl. Sub. 25c. Ausp: Thomas Jefferson Lodge JFPO.

Coming SUNDAY FORUM presents a film and a forum "Michurin-Lysenko Biology and Soviet Agriculture" with speaker Bernard Friedman. Film: "Life in Moscow" Soviet feature film in color. Sunday, March 1 at 2:15 p.m. Refreshments. Contr: \$1 (50c for students) Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: \$1 (50c for students).

YOU'RE INVITED to a gala Paris Party with entertainers Hope Foy, Serge Hovey and others plus Mexican Tiajuana and other delicacies to eat and of course folk and social dancing on Saturday, Feb. 28th at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: \$1.

"ACE AND GUNTIME" An evening of chess and bridge at the ALP Community Center, Sat. Feb. 28 from 7:30 p.m. to 11 p.m. 25 boards and tables all levels of competition... refreshments. Donations 75c for 3 ratings... (persons info form lines).

"FACE IN THE SMITH" Film Club of ALP Community Center presents a distinguished British film, "The Face in the Smith" an artful picture with small... The corruption of a labor leader from 8:30 on Sat. Feb. 28th... refreshments and social at 230 W. 30 St. Donations 75c. LAURA DUNCAN, LEO FINE and Jerry Malinin and his orchestra will entertain all the new and old friends of Cambridge at the annual spring dance of the Harlem Branch, Local New York. Don't miss this outstanding affair on Saturday night, March 21 at Times Hall, 45 West 41 St.

Barsky to Introduce Nelson at Rally Here

Dr. Edward K. Barsky will introduce Steve Nelson at the mass rally for the brave Pittsburgh workingclass leader at Rockland Palace, 280 W. 155 St. at 2 p.m., Sunday, March 8.

"It is a great honor to preside at this meeting for Steve Nelson," said Dr. Barsky last night. "I knew him well in Spain. He was a splendid anti-fascist on the battlefield of Spanish freedom, and he is fighting for American liberty as valiantly at home today."

Seminars Still Open

Two advanced seminars of the Institute of Marxist Studies, which began last week, are still open for enrollment, it was announced yesterday by the Jefferson School of Social Science.

"Marx's 'Capital'" meets Wednesday evenings; and "Lenin and Stalin on the National Question" meets Thursday evenings.

N. Y. Will Say

Hello Steve Nelson

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